

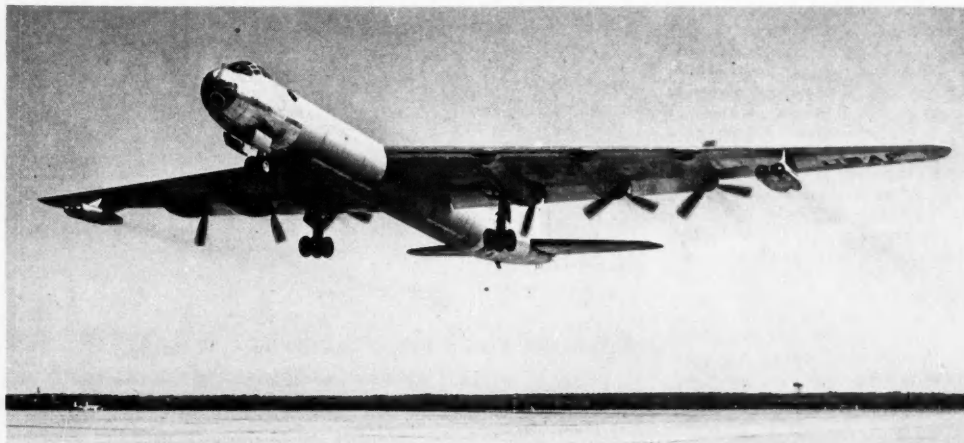
The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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JULY 2, 1951



THE AVIATION INDUSTRY needs huge quantities of aluminum for making aircraft like this B-36 Air Force bomber

The Shortage of Aluminum

Government and Industry Leaders Seeking Ways to Step Up Production to Three Times Present Level. Defense Industries Need Vital Metal.

AMONG the strategic materials which could spell life or death in case of war, aluminum stands near the top of the list. Like oil, steel, and rubber, it is one of the basic resources which our armed forces must have. Not only is aluminum vital to the aircraft industry, but it is being used more and more in the production of a wide range of military items.

For this reason, aluminum is occupying much of the time and attention of the government officials who are responsible for mobilizing our vital resources. They are currently carrying out a three-fold plan for making certain that a sufficient quantity of aluminum will be available when it is needed.

First, in order to keep the demands of the armed forces filled, the use of aluminum by civilians has been cut sharply. During the month of July, civilian industry will receive only 20 per cent of the total aluminum production. The rest will go to defense industries and to the stockpile. This means, of course, that such everyday products as aluminum pots and pans, which the average American takes for granted, will be harder to find in the stores.

Secondly, the government is storing up aluminum as part of its program for stockpiling strategic materials. The size of the stockpile is kept secret, but it is estimated that enough is being stored to tide us over several years of an all-out war.

Finally, government officials and industry leaders are working together on plans for increasing our output of raw, or pig, aluminum. The program, which is a long-range one, calls for expanding existing plants and building new ones.

The government says that in order to meet our needs in case of an all-out war, U. S. aluminum companies should be turning out three times as much

metal as they are producing today. Present output is about 720,000 tons yearly. According to the government, this should be increased to 2½ million tons a year.

To help get increased production under way quickly, the government is offering the aluminum companies some financial help. It is giving them tax benefits temporarily and also guaranteeing to buy the entire output of new plants for specified periods of time. But, despite this help from the government, aluminum companies are running into difficulties.

Many are having trouble getting steel and other scarce building materials needed in constructing new plants and expanding old ones. Further-

more, there is a shortage of cheap electric power. The production of aluminum requires large amounts of electricity, but there are a limited number of locations where power is available in the necessary amounts at reasonable rates.

A disagreement among government officials themselves is causing some delay. The question at issue is whether the big aluminum companies should be permitted to expand or whether new companies should be encouraged to enter the field. One group, headed by Representative Celler of New York, feels that present companies are getting too big and that there is danger of their gaining a monopoly over
(Concluded on page 2)

A Young German Looks at U.S.A.

Visitor Spends Year on Farm and Goes to High School to Learn American Ways

WILL western Germany follow a democratic, peaceful course when—one day—the Allied Armies of Occupation depart? The answer to that question may depend very much upon the quality of political leaders who emerge from the ranks of today's German youth.

The United States, Great Britain, and France have done a great deal to help the Germans establish democratic government since the end of World War II. Occupation controls have been done away with almost entirely by the three-nation Allied High Commission for Germany. The West German Republic of 50 million people has been allowed to govern itself with officials chosen in free, democratic elections.

American members of the high commission believe that the West German government is built on firm foundations. The Americans also feel, however, that Germany must have many more young leaders to carry on the republic that has been started.

Recognizing the need for training youth in democratic leadership, our government has been carrying on a special program since 1949. We have been bringing young German men and women to the United States for a year of study, in the hope that they will return to their homeland eagerly, ready to do their share in building democracy.

The American Church of the Brethren, the National Grange, the Ameri-
(Concluded on page 6)

Minds That Resist Knowledge

By Walter E. Myer

ONE of the outstanding characteristics of Alexander Hamilton's mind, according to a biographer, Johan J. Smertenko, was its ability to assimilate knowledge. "Most people are distinguished for their infinite capacity to resist knowledge," says the biographer. "Some, parrot-like, are able to acquire the ideas of others; a few possess a lasting memory of fact. Hamilton's extraordinary faculty for retaining facts and ideas was second only to his power of absorbing them in a creative mind which converted them to its own original and independent use."

What of the charge that most people are distinguished by their capacity to resist knowledge? Is it justified? Is it justified in your own case? That is a question which every student should ponder. Undoubtedly many people do resist knowledge. When they hear of a new idea they are on guard against it. Because of their unconscious egotism they assume that everything they have

believed must necessarily be true and so they shy away from new ideas. This tendency is even more marked in older people. Their systems of thought become fixed. Their opinions harden, and a fact or thought which would necessitate a change of views is thrown aside without consideration.

If you wish to test yourself to see whether your mind has become encrusted so that it repels the invasion of new bits of knowledge you can easily do so. Just pick up a newspaper or magazine. Read until you come to an opinion which differs markedly from your own—an expression of someone whose political and economic ideas you have opposed. What is your reaction? Do you give thought to the arguments which are advanced? Do you hold them in your mind a moment to see whether they may require a modification of your notion? Or do you immediately discard and disregard them, assuming that they are necessarily in error? If you take

the latter course you are doing what the great mass of mediocre people do. You are resisting knowledge.

It is possible, of course, for a person to be too receptive to the ideas with which he comes in contact, repeating the opinions which others express. One may gain something of the power which distinguished Alexander Hamilton if he will turn new facts and ideas over in his mind sympathetically, and yet tentatively, until he has determined their value. After you ask of an alleged fact, "Is it true?" ask "What does it mean?" "How does it fit in with the other facts which I have acquired?" Such is the process of absorption which must be followed if one is to gain a mastery over facts and to translate them into knowledge and finally into wisdom and power so that they may enrich his life.



Walter E. Myer

The Shortage of Aluminum

(Concluded from page 1)

aluminum production. He feels that new, smaller companies should get into the field and that the government should help them to do so.

The other group, which includes certain officials of the Interior Department, feels that the large companies already producing aluminum are able to do a better job than new firms. Because of their experience, the older companies can produce the metal more efficiently and at a lower cost.

Still another dispute centers around negotiations to purchase aluminum from Canada. Alcan, a large Canadian aluminum company, says that it will build a huge new plant in British Columbia, but it wants the United States to make a long-term agreement to purchase its output. It also wants a guarantee that it will be able to purchase certain necessary construction materials in this country.

Some government officials are in favor of this. Alcan turns out high-quality aluminum at low cost, and, furthermore, since we need aluminum we should buy it wherever we can, they say.

Other officials, however, feel that such an agreement would not be fair to American aluminum producers. It would mean that our government would, in effect, subsidize a foreign company which, someday, might be running in competition with our own companies.

In spite of many difficulties, however, a number of new aluminum plants, capable of turning out thousands of tons of metal, are in the planning stage, or actually under construction. Sites of the new plants include New Orleans; Jones Mill, Arkansas; Corpus Christi and Point Comfort, Texas; and Wenatchee, Washington.

Actually, aluminum, used for so many products today, is a newcomer to the metals industry. As late as 50 years ago it was just beginning to appear in a few products. And 100 years ago, scientists were still struggling to separate the metal from the ore in which it is found.

Chemists had long known of the existence of aluminum. It is the most abundant of all metals, making up perhaps eight per cent of the earth's entire outer crust. But the problem of extracting the metal defied scientists.

In 1825 a Dane finally succeeded in producing a few tiny bits of aluminum in his laboratory. But twenty years

passed before another man, a German chemist, was able to produce enough of the metal so that its properties could be studied. But neither he nor the other scientists of his time could produce aluminum in any quantity. What was produced in the laboratories was valued at \$500 a pound.

By 1856, however, a French chemist had built a plant which could turn out two tons of aluminum a year at a cost of \$17 a pound. While this was a big step, aluminum remained scarce and was considered a precious metal. What was not used for purely scientific experiments found its way into jewelry and novelties.

It is interesting that Napoleon III, Emperor of France, had his banquet table set with aluminum rather than silver and gold, which, in those days, were less rare. The aluminum cap which was placed on top of the Washington Monument in 1884 to keep the structure from weathering away, was first displayed in a jewelry store. Although it weighed less than seven pounds, it was valued at \$225.

An American and a Frenchman, working independently, finally found the process which made large-scale production of aluminum possible. The American, Charles Martin Hall, made his discovery in 1886, and two months later the Frenchman, Paul Heroult, developed the same method. The process which these two men worked out is called the Hall-Heroult Process, and it is still used in making aluminum today.

Here, briefly, is how the method invented by Hall and Heroult operates: The ore from which aluminum is produced is first crushed fine and washed. Then it is put through a series of chemical processes which yield a powdery substance called alumina. When alumina is mixed with cryolite and treated with electricity, pure aluminum is produced. It can be poured into molds and treated like other metals from that point on.

With the invention of the Hall-Heroult process, the modern aluminum industry was born. The metal dropped steadily in price from \$5 a pound in 1888 to 59 cents a pound in 1895. Today the cost of pig aluminum is 18½ cents a pound.

The lower cost led to increased use of aluminum in many fields. Aluminum was found to have many qualities which made it more valuable for some purposes than metals previously used.

For instance, it is extremely light



ALUMINUM FURNITURE, like these lightweight chairs, is becoming hard to find because big quantities of the metal are being used in our rearmament program

in weight. A cubic foot of aluminum weighs only 167 pounds, while the same amount of steel weighs 487 pounds, almost three times as much. Furthermore, aluminum is soft and can be rolled, cast, drawn, pressed, or hammered into many shapes.

Despite its softness, aluminum is strong, particularly when rolled or alloyed with other metals. And it does not rust, since it forms a protective coating of its own over its surface. Finally, aluminum is a good conductor of heat and ranks next to copper as a conductor of electricity.

These and other qualities have resulted in aluminum's being used for a steadily growing list of products. It is made into cooking utensils, since pots and pans of aluminum are light, won't chip or crack, and won't affect the flavor of food. A few other everyday items made from aluminum are:

Vacuum cleaners, picture frames, cameras, fan blades, chains, toys, scientific instruments, trunks and suitcases, camping equipment, furniture, structural beams for buildings and bridges, door and window frames, trays, clocks, electric power lines, and parts for automobiles, airplanes, railroad cars, and buses.

Aluminum is used by our armed forces: (1) in airplanes, where weight is of vital importance; (2) in big guns and other equipment, which must be light and as easy to handle as possible; (3) for moving parts of engines

which come in contact with water and must resist rust; (4) in ships; (5) in paints used on airplane fabrics; (6) in equipment to be dropped to paratroopers; and in many other ways.

While aluminum is present in many kinds of soils, it can be extracted economically from only one ore—bauxite. A claylike substance, bauxite is found in many parts of the world, including the United States, British and Dutch Guiana, Hungary, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Russia.

The United States mines about one-third of the bauxite it needs. Most—about 90 per cent—comes from Arkansas, and the rest from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. The remainder of our bauxite needs are supplied by the mines of British and Dutch Guiana.

Bauxite has the disadvantage of being bulky. It takes four to six pounds of the ore to produce one pound of aluminum. Therefore, it is essential that plants which extract alumina from bauxite be located either close to the mines or near waterways, so that the ore can be shipped cheaply by boat. U. S. alumina plants, therefore, are found at Mobile, Alabama; East St. Louis, Illinois; Listerhill, Alabama; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Hurricane Creek, Arkansas.

Since the process of changing the powder (alumina) into the metal (aluminum) takes large amounts of electricity, aluminum plants must be located near cheap sources of power—near dams or fields of natural gas. Some of the main U. S. aluminum plants are at Alcoa, Tennessee; Badin, North Carolina; Massena, New York; Point Comfort, Texas; Troutdale, Oregon; Jones Mills, Arkansas; Listerhill, Alabama; and Spokane, Vancouver, and Tacoma, Washington.

No such restrictions must be placed on factories which turn pig aluminum into finished products. They are located in many parts of the country, depending on the type of goods they make.

The United States ranks first among the aluminum-producing nations of the world. At present, we are turning out about half the world's output. Our closest rivals are Germany, Russia, Canada, France, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Great Britain, and Japan.



DIGGING BAUXITE (left), the ore that supplies aluminum. The finished aluminum in bars (center) and in sheets (right).

Ethiopian Soldiers Under UN Colors in Korea

Haile Selassie's Kingdom Remembers Own Experience as Victim of Aggression

THIS spring, a battalion of Ethiopian soldiers landed at Pusan, Korea, and joined with other United Nations troops in the fight to repel Communist aggressors. Their arrival stirred memories of an earlier war—one in which Ethiopia fought against invaders unsuccessfully and alone. In 1935 and 1936, when the African Kingdom was attacked and overrun by Italian forces, no foreign nation came to her rescue. No international army, like the one now battling in Korea, was raised in her behalf.

The Ethiopian war, which began 16 years ago, was one of several local conflicts that preceded World War II. Many people believe that if peace-loving countries had taken strong measures against the aggressors in some of those earlier clashes, as the UN is now doing in the case of Korea, World War II could have been headed off. During most of the 1930's, however, victims of attack and invasion got little help from their neighbors.

The war of 1935-36 was not the first clash between Italy and Ethiopia. Italy had covetously eyed Ethiopia's territory for many years, and during the 1800's the two nations had fought fierce battles. One of these fights, in 1896, resulted in a humiliating defeat of the Italians and left them hungering for revenge.

Italy's long-standing desire to possess the east African kingdom was based largely on the feeling that Ethiopia's cool mountains and plateaus would provide good locations for Italian colonists. Large parts of Africa are too hot and humid to satisfy Europeans, but Ethiopia—though it lies in the tropics—has an agreeable climate. Crowded Italy viewed it as a good outlet for her growing population.

During the 1930's, moreover, the Italian dictator Mussolini was interested in conquest for the sake. He dreamed of building a powerful empire, comparable to that of ancient Rome. He felt that military triumphs would bring him personal prestige and glory. He knew that the Ethiopians were pitifully unprepared for modern war, and felt that his forces could easily defeat them.

So, in the fall of 1935, his troops launched their attack from Italian colonies which adjoined Ethiopia. Against barefooted African tribesmen, many of whom were armed only with spears, they used tanks, bombs, and poison gas. Large numbers of



IN ADDIS ABABA, capital of Ethiopia, the Italian-made buses are one sign of the African country's modernization program

the Ethiopians resisted bravely. Their Emperor, Haile Selassie, sent out a grim command to his people. It read, in part, as follows:

"When this order is received, all men and boys able to carry a spear will go to Addis Ababa (Ethiopia's capital). Every married man will bring his wife to cook and wash for him. Women with babies, the blind, and those too aged and infirm to carry a spear are excused. Anyone found at home after receiving this order will be hanged."

The determined spirit indicated by this "draft notice" was not matched in other peace-loving nations. Most countries were, of course, profoundly shocked by Mussolini's actions, but they were unwilling to take a firm stand against him.

The League of Nations—predecessor of the present-day UN—spent much time debating what should be done. Its members could have decided to take military measures against the Italians, like those which the UN has taken against the Communist invaders of South Korea. Instead, however, they merely placed some restrictions upon their own trade with Mussolini's country. They did not do enough to affect the outcome of the Ethiopian war.

There were several reasons for the League's failure to take decisive action. Some nations were simply unwilling to consider an armed clash with Italy. There was fear that such a conflict might—instead of stopping aggression—immediately spread into an all-out world war, for which the democratic countries were unprepared. France, meanwhile, wanted to avoid making an enemy of Mussolini, because she hoped to get his support if she ever got into a fight with Germany. This hope proved vain. When World War II finally came, Italy turned against her.

The United States, which carries the leading role in the present war against Communist aggressors in Korea, was not even a member of the League of Nations. Our government's principal step, in connection with the Ethiopian conflict, was to prohibit Americans from selling guns and other

armament to the warring countries. Italy, having met no decisive opposition from the major world powers, completed her conquest of Ethiopia in 1936. As World War II eventually proved, Mussolini's army was far from being first-rate, but it was strong enough to defeat the untrained and poorly-equipped Ethiopians.

Emperor Haile Selassie fled to England, and his country became part of Italy's overseas empire. It remained so until the early part of World War II, when it was liberated by British and Ethiopian forces. Mussolini lost Ethiopia about two years prior to the collapse of his whole Fascist regime. His policies caused Italy to lose the rest of her African possessions, too; and now the United Nations has decided that one of those possessions—the 46,000-square-mile colony of Eritrea—is to be put under the rule of Ethiopia's Emperor.

Haile Selassie, who returned to the Ethiopian throne after his country's liberation, carries the title "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah." His actual authority over the nation's government is far greater than that of most other kings and emperors.

His country's national history goes back to ancient times, when Ethiopian armies fought with the Egyptians, Persians, Romans, and others. During one period, Ethiopia ruled Egypt. Today, Haile Selassie's homeland has an area considerably larger than that of Texas and Oklahoma combined. Her population is made up largely of farmers and herdsmen. Ethiopia's primitive farm communities provide most of their own food and other supplies, and carry on little trade with distant regions.

Few rulers are more deeply interested in their people's welfare than is Haile Selassie. He realizes that his country's needs are vast, and he works hard to bring better living conditions.

In an effort to improve a woefully inadequate school system, his government has brought teachers from the United States, Canada, and several other nations. Many of these people who have come from abroad are helping to train native teachers. The country's need for instructors, how-

ever, is far greater than can be filled any time soon. According to some estimates, Ethiopia has about as many people as does the state of New York; but she has only 500 public schools, compared with New York's approximately 7,500.

Equally serious is the east African nation's lack of medical facilities. Shortly after World War II, Haile Selassie's government asked for United Nations assistance in fighting disease. A group of UN health experts went to make a survey in Ethiopia, and found that the nation had almost no doctors or nurses at all. Since that time, the UN's World Health Organization has trained a sizable group of natives in basic principles of caring for the sick. But in the health field, as in education, only a beginning has been made.

Early this year, Ethiopia obtained a loan of about 1½ million dollars from the World Bank, an agency connected with the UN. The money is to be used for improvement of telegraph and telephone systems. At present, the nation has fewer than 2,000 telephones, and there aren't as many as 100 towns or villages that have access to any kind of wire service.

Since World War II, Haile Selassie has brought in foreign advisers to help train his military forces. As a result, the warriors that he has sent to Korea are well prepared in the ways of modern combat—contrasting sharply with the bewildered tribesmen who went to war against Mussolini's legions in 1935.

Not only do foreign citizens help Ethiopia improve its schools, health, and armies, but they also give advice to most of the African nation's key government officials. The governor of Ethiopia's state bank and most advisers to government agencies which deal with money, foreign trade, and postal services are Americans. So is

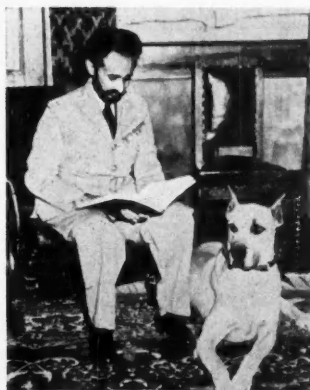


DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

the head of the Ethiopian Air Lines.

Moreover, there are Dutch, Norwegian, Belgian, and Arab advisers in the East African nation's capital. All are helping Haile Selassie in his efforts to modernize his country.

Thus far, however, not a single important Soviet official has been invited to come to Ethiopia to help build up the nation. Observers believe this indicates that the Communists have very little influence among the Ethiopian citizens. The Communists have been unable to gain support in Ethiopia, these people say, because most of the country's citizens strongly support their government's policies.



ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR Haile Selassie

The Story of the Week

Communist Roundup

The FBI recently arrested 17 persons accused of heading Communist plots to overthrow the United States government. As we go to press, federal agents are still trying to locate four more Communist leaders. Thus a total of 21 persons are to be arrested in this latest roundup. All are present or former officials of the Communist Party.

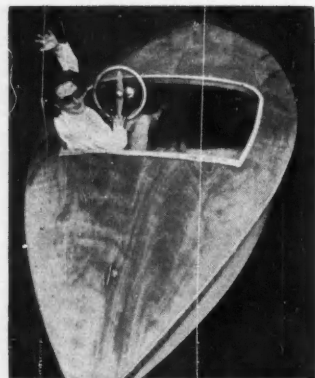
The new arrests came only two weeks after a Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of 11 top Communist leaders who are now facing prison terms. The 11 convicted men had likewise been charged with conspiring to teach others to overthrow our government by force and violence. It was expected that if their conviction was found constitutional by the Court, arrests of other Communists would follow.

Some of the persons seized in the recent roundup have been serving as members of the Communist Party's top policy-making committees, while the regular leaders are awaiting jail. FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath consider the newly-arrested group to be "second-layer" Communist officials—that is, persons who rank just below the top 11.

French Elections

France will probably keep her middle-of-the-road government. Most observers believe that is indicated by the recent election results.

Two weeks ago the French people chose the 627 members of their prin-



THIS RACING BOAT on a German lake has no motor. Power is supplied by pumping hard on a pedal crank.

cipal lawmaking body, the National Assembly. As reported in the June 11 issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, the electoral contest involved three large political groups: the Communists, the followers of General Charles de Gaulle, and the "center" parties.

Election returns show a decline in Communist strength in France. Although Communist candidates received about one-fourth of the popular vote, the Reds will have only 103 deputies in the new Assembly. They held over 180 seats in the old Assembly, elected in 1946. The Communists lost ground partly because of a change in France's voting laws, and partly because of a real drop in their popularity.

The election outcome was also dis-



SENATORS INSPECT A ROLL-CALL BOARD. The senators shown (from left to right) are John McClellan (Democrat, Arkansas), Margaret Chase Smith (Republican, Maine), and Karl Mundt (Republican, South Dakota) with Emory Frazier, chief clerk of the Senate. The board, an electrical roll-call system, was demonstrated in the Senate Office Building recently.

appointing to the de Gaullists, a very conservative group who believe France's destiny should be entrusted to General de Gaulle's strong leadership. The de Gaullists, who were not organized as a political party in the 1946 election, predicted they would win enough seats to bring the General to power. They actually secured only 118 seats—far too few to attain their goal, in all likelihood.

The real winners of the election were the "center" parties which have been governing France in recent years. This coalition of parties is made up of several groups which, while disagreeing with one another on many points, do agree that the extremes of Communism and de Gaullism are to be avoided.

The center coalition managed to hold its ground against attacks by these two tough opponents, and thus earned the right to continue in power. The number of seats it holds will depend on who is chosen Premier, but it will probably be able to rely on more than a majority—314—in most cases.

Most observers in this country and western Europe take an optimistic view of the election results. They point out that France has thus indicated her desire to continue friendly relations with America and the rest of the free world and to keep moderate, democratic parties in power, instead of turning to totalitarianism. These observers hope the election outcome will enable French leaders to keep their government more stable than it has been in the past.

Narcotics Problem

The American people are disturbed by reports of an increase in the number of drug addicts in this country.

Drug addiction is not a new problem, but until lately it had been declining in importance. However, the problem has now become more serious. Not only are there more addicts than there were a few years ago, but reports also indicate that many of the new addicts are teen-agers.

Of course, only a very tiny proportion of the nation's young people use narcotics. Nevertheless, these few addicts can cause considerable trouble,

since they frequently must turn to robbery, theft, and other crimes to obtain money for their drugs.

Federal, state, and local officials are considering new ways of meeting this situation. Here are a few suggestions that have been made:

1. Officials should take stricter measures to enforce existing laws regulating the sale of drugs. Stiffer prison terms should be given to persons caught importing or selling drugs illegally.

2. Addicts should receive better medical and psychological care, since drug addiction is a type of illness, similar to alcoholism. The addicts should also be taught useful occupations, so they will be able to earn honest livings when they are cured.

3. Civic groups and local officials should conduct educational programs to inform the public about the horrors of drug addiction and the misery it produces for the addict, his family, and his community.

Community Ambassadors

Twenty young Americans will take part in an interesting educational program this summer. The youths have recently been studying their own communities, and they will soon represent their home towns as "ambassadors" on trips to Europe and Latin America. Each young person will spend two months learning about a foreign community while living in the home of an "adopted" family there.

The purpose of the program is to

give the "community ambassadors" an opportunity to exchange ideas with citizens of other lands. The youths believe that world peace can be attained if the people of all nations have a chance to live together and learn each other's point of view.

The young men and women participating in the program were selected by their communities. Citizens' committees, labor unions, banks, churches and individuals all helped to raise money with which to send the "ambassadors" abroad. Funds were collected through rummage sales, benefit dances, and outright contributions.

The Community Ambassador Project has been going on for four summers. It is sponsored by the New York State Department of Education, but the young "ambassadors" come from other states, as well as New York.

Cowboys in Action

Rodeo season is here again. This summer and fall, Americans attending the nation's 500 regular rodeos will once more thrill at the spectacle of bucking broncos and twirling lariatists.

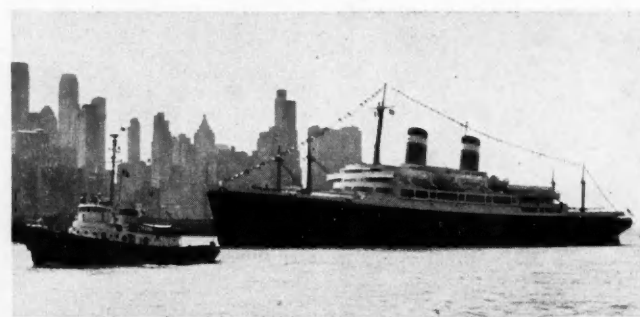
Rodeos began as celebrations staged by cowboys after their yearly roundup of cattle and horses. At first the celebrations were just private affairs where the "cow-punchers" from a few ranches would compete with one another in tests of skill and strength.

Later, admission was charged to visitors who wanted to see the bronco-riding and roping contests. The rodeo soon became a form of professional entertainment, although it still has many of the colorful features of an old-time Western roundup. This year, cowboys who prove themselves champions in the various contests will win a total of nearly two million dollars in prize money.

One of the biggest and best-known of the nation's rodeos will be starting July 24 at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Some 80 thousand visitors are expected to see the town's 55th annual exhibition of cowboy stunts and skills. In September, people in New York City will watch some of the nation's leading rodeo performers in action at Madison Square Garden.

New Atomic Experiments

The Atomic Energy Commission has finally issued its long-awaited report on our latest tests of atomic weapons. The tests took place this spring at Eniwetok, a tiny island in



THE CONSTITUTION, new American luxury ship, on a first visit to New York City. The liner carries 1,000 passengers. Its route is between New York and Europe.



FOUR OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASES OF THE WAR IN KOREA DURING THE PAST YEAR

the middle of the great Pacific Ocean.

Although the commission did not indicate exactly what kind of weapons had been tried out, officials said some of the weapons were several times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The experiments provided scientists with a great deal of useful information about the hydrogen bomb. Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission pointed out, however, that this does not necessarily mean we have already perfected the dreaded hydrogen weapon.

The tests also showed that the deadly radioactive rays given off by an atomic blast last for only a few minutes when the bomb is exploded high in the air. Some people had previously believed that lingering radioactivity might prevent civil defense workers from rescuing the survivors of a possible atom-bomb attack on our cities. Most of this radiation disappears within 15 minutes, atomic experts now point out.

The Eniwetok tests were carried on jointly by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. Some nine thousand men conducted the experiments. They were equipped with airplanes, high-speed cameras, and hundreds of complicated instruments for studying the explosions.

Peace in Korea?

The prospects for peace in Korea seem brighter now than at any time since the conflict started. Russia's chief delegate to the United Nations, Jacob Malik, proposed about a week ago that both sides begin talks for ending the war.

Unlike earlier peace offers from the Communists, Malik's recent proposal does not seem to contain terms that America would not accept, such as giving Red China a seat in the UN. However, as we go to press, U. S. government officials are not yet certain that Russia really wants peace in Korea.

Malik's suggestion came shortly before the Korean fighting reached the end of its first year. On June 25, 1950, North Korea's Communist armies invaded South Korea. The United Nations immediately swung into action to halt the lawless attack. Whether the recent peace moves prove successful or not, the Korean conflict is des-

tined to go down in history as the first war in which the members of a world organization used their combined strength to repel armed aggression.

Over a dozen countries have sent ground troops to the aid of South Korea. America's contribution of men and equipment is far greater than that of the rest of the United Nations, but all the countries taking part have the same goal—permanent peace.

During the first year of the Korean conflict, U. S. armed forces suffered about 75,000 battle casualties. This figure includes more than 12 thousand Americans who were killed in action or who died of battle wounds. (Defense officials estimate that 1,200,000 North Korean and Chinese Communist troops were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner during the same period.)

There are no accurate figures on how much money we have spent on conducting the Korean campaign. It is certain that our defense spending has increased tremendously since the outbreak of the war, and that the conflict has already cost several billion dollars.

For five years prior to the outbreak of the war, the Korean peninsula had been divided into two parts by the 38th parallel. When North Korea first attacked, her armies swept steadily southward. By September 1950, the enemy held all of Korea except for a tiny beachhead around the port of Pusan.

During October and the early part of November, however, the UN forces counterattacked, fighting their way

deep into North Korea. Just as they reached the Manchurian border, several hundred thousand Communist Chinese troops entered the conflict and drove the UN armies back into South Korea.

Around the middle of January 1951, the enemy was halted. Since that time, the struggle has been going on near the 38th parallel. In April of this year, President Truman chose General Matthew Ridgway to replace General Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander in the Far East.

Although the UN forces hope peace will come soon, the fighting continues. Our troops are still trying to drive slowly northward, destroying as many enemy forces as they can.

Fourth of July

America will celebrate Independence Day in a big way this year. On July 4th, cities and towns all over the country will hold special programs in honor of the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

A national commission, headed by Chief Justice Vinson of the Supreme Court, will sponsor many of these activities. Radio and TV networks will bring the holiday celebrations into millions of homes. One of the most important events that day will be a speech by President Truman at the Washington Monument. The White House says his address will mark the first time in recent years that a Presi-

dent has delivered a major speech on Independence Day.

End of Big 4 Meetings

The United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia recently broke off a series of talks among their deputy foreign ministers.

Representatives of the "Big Four" had been meeting in Paris since March 5 to lay the groundwork for a future foreign ministers' conference, aimed at lessening the chances of a Third World War. The Paris meetings were not attended by the four foreign ministers themselves, but by their deputies. The purpose of the meetings was to arrange an agenda, or list of topics to be discussed, at the foreign ministers' conference.

The three Western nations told the Soviet Union that these talks among the deputies were getting nowhere, and that the discussions should be ended. The deputies had agreed on a few topics for the agenda, but they were deadlocked over the major issue of whether the foreign ministers ought to discuss the North Atlantic Treaty and U. S. military bases overseas.

The Russian representative charged that the Atlantic alliance and American airfields in Europe and the Near East threatened world peace. He insisted that these topics be included in the agenda.

The Western powers replied that the Russians were only trying to use this issue for propaganda. Furthermore, American deputy Philip Jessup pointed out, the four foreign ministers would have no right to discuss a treaty involving other nations.

During the last month, the Western allies twice proposed that the foreign ministers meet in Washington on July 23 to discuss the topics the deputies were able to agree on. Russia refused the invitations, however. About ten days ago the Soviets said they would be willing to discuss their own treaties with China and the Russian satellites in Eastern Europe, but only if the Atlantic pact were considered as well.

There is still a slim chance that the Big Four will hold a foreign ministers' conference, if Russia changes her mind. When they broke off the deputies' talks, the Western allies once again invited the Soviets to join in discussions dealing with those topics agreed on by the deputies.



CHINESE COMMUNIST CAPTIVES cooking rice in a prisoner-of-war camp in Korea



ERNST and Mrs. Lantz at a picnic

A Young German

(Concluded from page 1)

can Farm Bureau Federation, the American Field Service, and the Kiwanis Club have cooperated with the American government in sponsoring German farm youth for study here.

To give you an idea of what this program is, the remainder of this article is a digest of a booklet *Preparation for Tomorrow*. (The booklet may be obtained for 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for State Department Publication 4138.)

This is the story of Ernst Hermann Taucher, 16, a likeable young German who has recently gone back to his own country after spending a year in the United States. He is one of five children, and lives with his mother in Stuttgart. His father died in a Soviet Russian concentration camp.

During his year in this country, Ernst lived on a farm near Monticello, Indiana, with the Louis B. Lantz family. He attended the local high school, went to the church of his "foster family," and helped with the farm work as the son of any farmer would. Most important, he learned the American way of life by living it. He is one of 576 German boys and girls in the 15-year to 18-year group who have had or are now having such an experience.

It was about 11 o'clock of the last day of September when Ernst reached Meadowbrook Farm, with its two-story white house, many white farm buildings, and a big red barn in the background.

"There I was received like a member of the family," Ernst has written. "I was asked to call my foster parents by their first names of 'Jessie' and 'Louis'."

When Mrs. Lantz showed him his room, a sunny south bedroom, Ernst tried to tell her how wonderful it was. He liked the rug on the floor and the full-sized bed. There was more drawer space than he could imagine one boy filling, and there was a desk with a good student light. There was a place for books, two good chairs.

Before Ernst could examine the farm, there was the hearty noon dinner. Everything was so abundant and so good: chicken, potatoes and gravy, green vegetables, hot bread with as much butter as one wanted, pickles and jam, dessert, thick cream for coffee, and all the fresh milk one could drink! For years now there had been no milk at all in Germany, except for babies, and not enough for them.

After dinner, Mr. Lantz showed Ernst the farm. The collie dog followed them wherever they went. Ernst had made friends with the collie on sight, and when Ernst stopped to examine the power machinery several cats came and purred around his ankles. However, his chief interest that afternoon was in the power machinery: two farm tractors and a small garden tractor, an amazing piece of machinery called a "combine," an automatic corn husker, electric feed grinder, electric milking machine for the dairy herd, even an electric chicken picker. Ernst began to understand how the Lantzes, with only one helper, could operate such a farm. In his homeland, it had taken 26 families to operate his father's farm with hand labor and horse-drawn implements.

On Saturday afternoon, Ernst's fear that he would burst out of his old clothes by eating too much came to an end. Mrs. Lantz drove him to town and bought him a complete set of clothes, the kind that American high-school boys wear. There were new socks, slacks, shirts, sweaters, shoes, a hat, and his first real suit.

Sunday morning, Ernst went to church with the Lantzes, and suddenly he heard the pastor saying from the pulpit: "We are happy to welcome our German student, Ernst Taucher." After the services, the people gathered around and shook his hand. Driving home with his foster family, Ernst pondered: "To think that it was people like these that we were taught to hate back in the war years!"

Ernst had another experience of small-community friendliness the following Sunday, when many of the church congregation brought him "shower" gifts as a welcome—simple, personal things, such as writing paper, books of stamps, pencils, handkerchiefs, socks, ties, a cap.

On a Monday, Ernst started to school in Monticello. Ernst had been sure that, even in America, teachers would be formal and stand-offish. He had thought that it was the way of teachers to be stiff and proud because of their learning. But the high school superintendent and principal greeted him in the simple, friendly manner of everyday people. Then the four of them sat down and discussed what courses he should take. That, too, surprised him, because in Germany the student had no choice. They settled on an agricultural course and put him in the second year of the

high school—as a regular sophomore.

As his English improved, Ernst found himself enjoying school activities very much. Before he knew it, he was a member of the Boys' Athletic Association, the Agricultural Club, Glee Club, and the Braves' Council of the high school. Outside school, he was active in 4-H Junior Leaders club.

There was much on the Lantz farm for Ernst to do. Day by day he learned more about large-scale poultry raising, how to grind and mix feed for the different types of chickens, small and large, fryers and layers. He learned to operate the fascinating power machinery and tools.

Came Christmas time, and Mrs. Lantz permitted Ernst to invite another German lad, living at a nearby farm, to spend the holidays with him. After the harsh years when "home" had been a portion of a bombed building, a shed, or the two small rooms that his mother and sisters now had, he, Ernst Hermann Taucher, could ask a friend to stay with him—knowing that there was plenty of room for the guest.

The holidays were too busy to allow him much time to feel homesick or sad at being far from his family. For days before and days after Christmas, there was visiting back and forth among friends, and every house exhaled fragrances of good things cooking. The church had to be decorated for its festivities, and there was the tree at home. Here as in Germany, there was much singing of carols. There was a great feast on Christmas Day, "turkey with all the trimmings."

The winter was long in Indiana and work was light. There was more time for reading, visiting friends, and writing letters. And, since highways were kept clear, Ernst was able to get his driver's license in January. After that, when he took a girl to a dance or a show, he was allowed to use the family car.

In April, with the spring thaw, the tempo of life changed. Everyone in Meadowbrook farm was busy from dawn till the last light. On Saturdays, Ernst took his turn at driving a tractor back and forth across the wide fields, plowing and harrowing the soil for plantings of oats, wheat, clover, corn, and soy. Ernst planted much of the vegetable garden, too, helped prune the berries and the family orchard, and gave a good deal of his time to the new life that spring brought. There were hundreds of day-old chicks for the brooders weekly; the hog pens swarmed with squealing shoats—as Ernst had learned to call



THE DOG and Ernst were good pals

suckling pigs. There were new calves.

For Ernst, the last month of the school year was full of final examinations, parties, the senior play, commencement. Then there was the summer on the farm, and he could give the full day to the work he most loved. Then, at last, came the sad day when Ernst had to start back to Germany. There was a farewell party given by 125 of his school friends at the home of a girl he had dated during the year. They presented him with a silver bracelet with his name engraved on the top, and on the other side: "From the gang at Monti Hi."

Finally, there was the problem of packing his clothes and books, the presents for his mother and sisters. When he had come to America, his worldly goods had fitted easily into one bag. Now they overflowed the 65-pound allowance for plane travel and into a huge packing box, which was sent by ship. The Lantzes drove Ernst to New York, and stood at the airport waving goodbye as the great plane roared upward.

Ernst had wanted to stay in America, and the Lantzes had wanted to keep him. However, the purpose of the trip was to give Ernst and his comrades a year of fine experience in the American way of living—so that they could go back and help to rebuild their own country into a peaceful, democratic nation. If Ernst had stayed a second year, some other German boy would have been denied the privilege of having a year in America at this time. Ernst realized this, saying that "it wouldn't be fair for me to stay. I was forgetting that I have a promise to keep over in Germany."

That Ernst is keeping his promise to help his country is indicated by letters he has written to the Lantzes:

"It's been hard. At first everything seemed so small and narrow to me. There are many things I miss in Germany, but yet I'm happy to be home. I have been busy preparing speeches and newspaper articles. This week I have a speech to give every night, with 150 to 200 in the audience."

Ernst is working hard in school, taking 11 subjects and going six hours a day for six days a week. Most of the time he cooks dinner and washes the dishes for his mother, who works until six in the evening. He has to study until midnight or later most nights.

Germany desperately needs young, capable, democratic leaders. Ernst may well become one of them. If so, the returns from the investment in giving Ernst a year in America will be substantial.



RUNNING THE GRAIN ELEVATOR was a favorite task for Ernst Taucher, the German lad who spent a happy year on an Indiana farm

Newsmaker

EAMON DE VALERA, Ireland's Prime Minister, is back at his old job as head of the Irish nation. After having been out of the political spotlight for over three years, de Valera was again put in charge of his country's government last month—a job he held from 1932 to 1948.

Born 68 years ago in New York of an Irish mother and a Spanish father, de Valera went to Ireland at an early age. After studying in Irish universities, he settled down to the career of mathematics professor in Dublin. He soon grew restless in the quiet life of a teacher and joined political groups which wanted Ireland to become independent of England.

In 1916, de Valera led a band of Irish fighters in the tragic Easter Uprising against British rule. English troops put down the rebellion and sentenced the Irish revolutionary leaders to death. Though de Valera escaped death because of his American citizenship, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. The next year, however, British officials released him from jail, and the Irish leader was elected as a member of his country's Parliament.

Later, de Valera planned another uprising against England and he was arrested a second time. He escaped from prison to the United States where he campaigned for money to fight for Irish independence.

When he returned to Ireland, de Valera found his countrymen fighting among themselves. Through his efforts, however, he united a large number of the Irish leaders into a nationwide independence movement, of which he became president. Again he was arrested, this time while making a speech against British rule. When he was released 10 months later, he returned to the same platform, climbed up, and began, "As I was saying when I was interrupted . . ."

As a result of Irish nationalist activities, the island nation was actually gaining more and more independence from England. In time, de Valera formed his own political party, *Fianna Fail* (Soldiers of Destiny). His party grew in strength until it was so strong that it controlled Ireland's Parliament in 1932. That year, de Valera was elected President of his country—a post he held until he was named Prime Minister under a new constitution in 1938.

The spare, rugged Prime Minister works almost daily in his government offices. His friends say he gives his country all his time and his energy.



EAMON DE VALERA



TRAWLING IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. Inspecting fishing grounds is one task of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The crew here is ready to loosen the net and send the catch into bins on a Boston boat.

SERVING THE NATION

Fish and Wildlife Service

(This is the sixth in a series of special features about government agencies which serve the nation in unusual ways.)

EVERYONE knows the song that begins, "Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roam . . ." Less than a century ago, millions of wild buffalo roamed the plains of America. Shortly after the Civil War, however, sportsmen and commercial hunters began killing the great beasts by the tens of thousands. By 1890, there were probably no more than 500 of the animals left alive.

The buffalo is only one of many species of wild beasts and birds that have been threatened with destruction. Fortunately, laws were passed in time to protect and preserve most of these creatures. A bureau in the U. S. Department of the Interior, the Fish and Wildlife Service, now makes sure that Americans will have an opportunity to see and enjoy the nation's wildlife.

As part of its job of protecting the country's wild creatures, the Fish and Wildlife Service maintains some 280 national wildlife refuges scattered throughout the United States. The average refuge covers about 100 square miles of land. There wild birds and beasts can live peacefully in their natural surroundings. Occasionally some hunting is permitted at a few of these refuges, but the number of birds or animals that may be killed is strictly regulated.

Some of the refuges serve as permanent homes for animals like deer, elk, and buffalo. Ducks, geese, swallows, and other birds that migrate north in the summer and south in the winter use the refuges as temporary resting and breeding places.

The Fish and Wildlife Service also conducts surveys and field trips to find out such things as what kinds of foods the various wild creatures eat and where they live.

To study how wild geese migrate, for example, agents of the Fish and Wildlife Service catch the geese and place small, numbered bands on their legs. The birds are then released, unharmed. When the same geese are caught later, they can be easily identified, and their movement from one place to another can thus be recorded.

The service takes steps to make

sure there is always a plentiful supply of fish for the country's sportsmen and commercial fishermen. Each year it raises millions of young fish in special fish hatcheries. When the fish become large enough, they are placed in rivers, lakes, streams, and waters off the nation's coasts.

The fishing industry receives many other benefits from the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The service collects and publishes facts and figures on such topics as: the number of fish caught in various parts of the ocean; the types of equipment used in making the catches; and prices paid for fish at markets. Service biologists study the eating habits and migration of fish, as well. Commercial fishermen use this information to plan their fishing operations.

Protecting the nation's wildlife sometimes conflicts with other activities of the government. When a dam is built across a river, for example, the salmon on that river may be unable to swim upstream to lay their eggs.

The service keeps a watchful eye on such projects, and makes recommendations showing how injury to wild creatures can be kept to a minimum. In the case of the dam, it might suggest that fish "stairways" be built alongside the water barrier. The "steps" in such a stairway are pools of water placed at different levels. The fish can thus leap from one level to the next when they want to go upstream.

The Fish and Wildlife Service also helps Uncle Sam negotiate treaties with other nations to preserve birds that migrate from one country to another. In addition, the service promotes international agreements to protect certain types of fish, whales, and seals. For instance, the major whaling nations of the world have agreed not to hunt humpback whales in some parts of the ocean and not to take any of the creatures below a fixed size.

There are a few wild creatures the Fish and Wildlife Service tries to eliminate, rather than protect. These are birds and animals that injure other wildlife, humans, livestock, or property. The service traps gophers that destroy irrigation ditches, for example, and it poisons or shoots coyotes, wolves, bobcats and other beasts that prey on cattle.

Study Guide

Germany

1. What do American officials feel is needed to help further the cause of democracy in the new West German Republic?
2. How is the United States government seeking to remedy the German need?
3. Give the reasons why the present division of Germany causes a dangerous situation for the world in general.
4. Tell the size of prewar Germany and with what states the area may be compared. Similarly, give the area of present-day Germany.
5. Tell something about the resources, people, and the educational system in Germany.
6. What are the main industrial products of western Germany? What does eastern Germany produce?
7. Explain the position of German agriculture, as it was before the war and as it is now.
8. How did we and Great Britain help to restore western Germany's trade after the war? Tell something about east Germany's trade.
9. Explain the main points in German foreign policy.

Discussion

1. Do you think it is a good idea to bring German young people to this country to see how we live? Give your reasons.
2. Discuss the foreign policy of the German people. Do you think their attitude is justified? Why, or why not?

Aluminum

1. Name three ways in which the government is trying to make certain that sufficient supplies of aluminum will be available when needed.
2. What is the government offering to do to help new aluminum companies get started and to enable old ones to expand?
3. What two problems do aluminum companies run into these days in trying to build new plants?
4. Give the arguments for and against building new industries as opposed to expanding old ones.
5. Briefly outline the history of aluminum.
6. Name the two men who finally discovered a means of producing aluminum in large quantity at a low cost.
7. Describe how the process they invented works.
8. List a few qualities of aluminum which makes it more useful for some purposes than other metals.
9. The ore from which aluminum is extracted is called _____.
10. Why are *alumina* plants often located near seaports or rivers?
11. Where are *aluminum* plants usually located?
12. Where does the United States get most of its supplies of this ore?

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly describe what Emperor Haile Selassie is doing to improve living conditions in Ethiopia.
2. Which political group was the real winner in the recent French elections? Explain.
3. Name some of the suggestions that have been made to fight the problem of drug addiction in this country. Are they adequate?
4. Where have atomic bomb tests been made a short time ago?
5. State a few highlights of the Korean war during the past year of fighting.
6. What are the chief duties of the Fish and Wildlife Service?

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Pronunciations

- Addis Ababa—ähd'is ab'bah-bah
 Bauxite—boks'it
 Eamon de Valera—äy'muhn deh väh-
 leh'uh
 Fianna Fail—fee'uh-nuh fäl
 Haile Selassie—h'ile sä-lahs'ë

Background for Today's News

Germany—Dangerously Divided Land

GERMANY, lying in the heartland of Europe, is dangerously divided today between the democratic west and the Communist-Russian east. Territory and people are separated by the east-west division. Establishment of a united Germany has been blocked since the end of World War II.

The partition causes hardship, for it deprives the west of food from the agricultural east and cuts off the east from the west's industrial goods. Germans are bitter, for they want to see their country united. The partition can be a cause of war, for Russia is trying hard to spread communism to all of Germany and the western nations are working to check Russia. Solving the German problem can do much to assure peace in Europe, but the continuing east-west deadlock appears to make an early solution unlikely.

THE LAND. Prewar Germany (not including Nazi-conquered countries) was 181,000 square miles in area, or about the size of California and West Virginia combined. Present-day Germany is about one-fourth smaller, for Poland has taken eastern sections known as the *Separated Areas*, which are about the size of Ohio. The industrially-rich Saar, somewhat smaller than Rhode Island, is presently linked with France.

The 136,000 square miles of today's Germany are equal to about five-sixths of the area of California and are divided into the *West German Republic* and *Communist East Germany*. Eastern Germany is somewhat smaller than Ohio, with an area of about 42,000 square miles. Mostly a plain, it has hot summers and very cold winters. Western Germany, about 94,000 square miles, is a bit smaller than Oregon. It has a northern plain, a hilly central area, and a southern mountain district with lovely lakes. Climate is moderate.

RESOURCES. Germany's coal fields are among the world's largest, with most of the hard coal for industry lying in the west. Both east and west have tremendous forests. Germany is surprisingly lacking in iron ore, other metals needed for industry, and oil.

PEOPLE. The population of western Germany is about 50 million, that of eastern Germany about 19 million.

Germans generally are known as hard workers, both in industry and agriculture. They are famous for technical skills in industry and the sciences, for development of modern housing, and for their literature and music.

EDUCATION. An efficient secondary school system and many famous universities, such as Heidelberg, Cologne, and Berlin, have given Germany a high place in the educational world for years. Nazi dictatorship destroyed many traditions of German education, and lack of teachers has slowed restoration of schools since the war. However, with the help of western nations, western Germany is making great progress. In eastern Germany, Communists continue to keep a political control over education.

INDUSTRY. Prewar Germany was a leader in European industry, ranking first in the world in output of brown coal (lignite), second in steel and electric power, and third in hard coal.

Western Germany, today as before the war, leads in industrial production with its great Ruhr coal-and-steel area. It has 74 per cent of the nation's hard coal, needed for steel and other heavy industry, and 75 per cent of the facilities for steel production. Output of goods is slightly more than in 1938. Products include coal, steel, machine tools, automobiles, tractors, marine engines and ships, chemicals, fancy leather goods, textiles, cameras and other optical goods, chinaware, toys, beverages, and tobacco.

Eastern Germany turned out about a fourth of prewar Germany's industrial goods. Output today is probably at least 20 per cent less than it was, for Soviet Russia removed a number of factories at the end of the war. Big industry remaining in the east is mostly owned by the Communist-German government, or by Soviet Russia. Products include brown coal, optical goods, textiles, toys, furniture, other wood products, and chemicals.

AGRICULTURE. All of prewar Germany was able to produce only about 75 per cent of its food needs. About a fourth of that insufficient production was lost when the *Separated Areas* were taken by Poland. Eastern Germany is still able to feed itself despite the territorial loss, for it normally grows about 40 per cent of the coun-



try's bread grains (wheat and rye) and nearly half of the potatoes; also, eastern Germany normally raises about 50 per cent of German sheep.

Western Germany is hard hit for home-grown food, because of the loss of agricultural territories and the difficulties in getting food from eastern Germany. Western Germany's production is near to the prewar level, with wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and sugar beets as main crops. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and chickens are raised. Even with normal or increased production, it is doubtful that industrial-western Germany ever can produce much more than 50 to 60 per cent of its food needs.

WORLD TRADE. Prewar Germany's exports included almost every industrial item, from dental chairs and toys to ships and airplanes. German imports were largely of food, plus iron ore, textile fibers, and other raw materials.

The United States and Great Britain paid most of the cost of restoring western Germany's trade after the war. That cost so far has been at least 3½ billion dollars for food and raw materials. Western Germany, shattered by the war, could export only coal, timber, and a few other raw products for the most part in 1946 and 1947. The area is again exporting big quantities of finished goods, but it is not yet able to pay its own way by trade.

Eastern Germany's trade is mostly with Soviet Russia and Communist-controlled countries. Some cameras, toys, chinaware, and even heavy machines have, however, been sold to western nations. East-German trade with western Germany is small.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Almost all Germans want a foreign policy that will (1) end the occupation by American, British, and French troops in the west, and Russian troops in the east; (2) restore a united Germany; (3) avoid war, especially one on German soil. The West German government works

toward that end in cooperation with the western allies; the Communist-eastern regime plays its game with Soviet Russia.

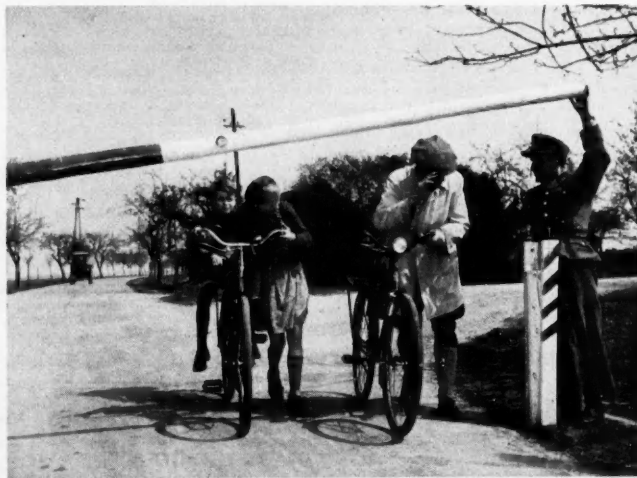
DEFENSE. The eastern region has a growing German army sponsored by Russia, but the Russian Red Army is the area's real military force. Western Germany has a small national police force but no real army. U. S. and allied troops provide the area's defense today. Discussions on forming a West German army have not been concluded.

GOVERNMENT. Germany is governed as follows: Western Germany as a democratic republic, subject to supervision by an American-British-French Allied High Commission; eastern Germany as a Communist regime controlled by Russia. Government is also divided in Berlin, the former German capital; eastern Berlin, with about 1,600,000 population, is under a German-Communist regime controlled by Russia; western Berlin, population about 2,200,000, has a democratic government supported by the western nations.

HISTORY. Germany generally has been a power in the world since about the ninth century, when the Germanic Franks established supremacy in western Europe. Significant, modern history begins in 1871, when King William of Prussia defeated France in war and united Prussia with other German states into one empire. Germany thereafter took a leading role in world affairs.

She lost World War I, which ended the empire and led to the Weimar republic. The republic failed. Hitler gained power and led Germany into World War II and disaster.

Russia and the western allies agreed to a division of Germany into zones for each of their armies after the war, but only until a unified government could be developed. Disharmony between Russia and the western allies led in 1948 and 1949 to the present sharp division of Germany.



A NEW GENERATION of Germans is growing up in an unhappily-divided land